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OR,

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General Summary of News.

EUROPE.

The arrival of H. M. Ship Dauntless, commanded by the Honorable —— Gardner, (brother of the Honorable E. Gardner of the Civil Service of this Presidency) was reported on Sunday. She left England on the 1st of March, the date of the Waterloo's departure, but having touched at the Cape and Trincomalee, her voyage has been necessarily prolonged. She brings no public intelligence of so late a date as that received by the Minerva at Madras; but there are numerous private Letters, as we learn, which were in the course of delivery from the Post Office yesterday.

The English Papers during the sitting of Parliament find room for little intelligence beyond the Debates, which it must be confessed are almost always of such importance as deservedly to take the lead in interesting the public mind.

It is with this impression that we have endeavoured to preserve unbroken, our series of these public and unerring symptoms of public opinion as well as public affairs at home, even to the exclusion of lively and facetious Letters from Correspondents, who are now grown very numerous, and other matters that might amuse and entertain, if that were the sole object of public writing, more perhaps than what are termed *heavy Debates*; but which said facetious pieces are, in our estimation, less worthy of attention than the discussions of the first assembly of the first nation of the world, and that assembly composed too of the first talents which that nation can produce.

Readers with whom such considerations can have little weight, and who would be better pleased to laugh than to learn, will find, we fear, the gravity of our subjects often tiresome; but as long as it is the duty of public writers rather to reform the public taste than pamper it when vitiated, we must be content to bear the odium of vanity, if the performance of that duty draws such an imputation on our heads, and rejoice that we have, to counterbalance this, the thanks of those who think with us, and the quiet but substantial consolation of conscious acquittal.

We have said thus much from having already heard that such subjects as Beaconsing the Ocean, and increasing the solubility of Nitre, were most unfit for a Newspaper, which should never go out of its proper walk; while the publication of a whole Poem, like that of Mr. Rogers's on Human Life, though it put the Public in possession of a popular work complete for about one thirtieth of its selling price, and multiplied a single copy into six hundred for general gratification, was, we have been told, quite preposterous!

In the same way, we know that our *heavy Debates* have been complained of as occupying too large a space of a Paper limited by its frequent appearance to a small weight to enable it to be circulated by the Post. We shall nevertheless still give them our attention, though the favors of our Correspon-

dents, and the incidents of general news, as far as we can exercise discretion in their selection, shall not be neglected.

The following are among the latest and most interesting articles of a general nature that we have found in the Papers now in our possession.

On Wednesday the 10th of March, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captain G. Tennant was sworn into the command of the ship Apollo, consigned to China direct.

Sir John Mortlocke is appointed a Commissioner of Excise, vice Mr. Wish, resigned, and Lord G. Seymour succeeds to the Presidency of that Board.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has withdrawn the motion for a grant of £50,000 in aid of the Caledonian Canal, so that the completion of that great undertaking must therefore be retarded for some time.

The improvements at Edinburgh are said almost to surpass belief. Upwards of eight hundred houses have recently been erected in the vicinity of the new bridge, which have been sold at an average of £1,000 each.

An article from Brussels of the 6th of March mentions, that Bonaparte's cook had lately arrived there from St. Helena, who states that Napoleon was in good health, and that his chief occupation appeared to be the arrangement of his Memoirs.

Letters from Paris of the 15th of March mention, that the scene which took place in the Chamber of Peers, on the proposition for an Address to the King, disapproving the creation of the new nobility, was of the most extraordinary nature. Such was the eagerness of the ministerial members to get their adversaries out of the Chamber, and to prevent all discussion on the subject, that coercive violence, and in some instances, blows were resorted to. The hall of the Assembly appeared rather like some tavern scene of riot and tumult, than the senate house of a great nation.

The Duke of Richelieu is said, in one of the late Journals of the Continent, to be about setting off for Italy.

The last descendant of the celebrated Philosopher Descartes, who bears the same name, is now in the Hospital of St. Louis, at Paris, having obtained a pension from the King of France.

One of the Paris Papers says, that an establishment has been opened at the Barrier du Maine, in that city, where excellent wine is sold, at the rate of 12 sous—an hour!

A woman at Paris, who was in the habit of drinking brandy to excess, was found by her husband, on his return home, at the point of death. She died almost immediately, and on examination was found to be much burnt, although there was neither fire nor candle in the apartment. The physicians consulted were of opinion, that the accident arose from spontaneous combustion.

The London Times having recently mentioned "that original Portraits of Archbishop Cranmer, and Ridley Bishop of London, had recently been discovered, and purchased by Mr. Samuel Toovey, grocer, of Croydon, Surrey;" a reader of the Morning Herald states, that Dr. Ridley, Rector of Hertingfordbury, near that town, has a portrait of his martyred ancestor in very fine preservation, painted in 1555, and is one of those few paintings to be met with which have been taken off wood, and put upon canvas, by a process ingenious and difficult. As a proof of the originality of the above portrait, it is to be remarked, that the features of Dr. Ridley bear a strong resemblance to those of the portrait—(painter unknown). Dr. Ridley has also in his possession "The Bishop's Chair," mentioned by Walter Scott, in one of his notes on "Marmion." To which is to be added, the possession of the Treatise "In Cœnâ Domini," written by his great and immortal ancestor; printed in 1556: and translation of the above-mentioned inestimable treatise, printed in 1574. Both the original and translation are printed in a type remarkably clear and correct.

The caricaturists have mounted his Royal Highness the Duke of York on one of Johnson's *Hobbies*, (or, as they are now termed, *Dandy Chargers*,) for the purpose of enabling him to visit his afflicted father at Windsor, *free of expense*. On the back of his Royal Highness is inscribed—"ten thousand a year"—and above—"cheap travelling to Windsor on my father's business."

In the Court of King's Bench, Oakes v. Wiggins, the plaintiff, a gentleman of property, in consequence of a report of the defendant, who is a land-surveyor, had been induced to advance a large sum of money, in purchase of an annuity, on the security of a certain estate. The estate turned out to be of much less value than reported by the defendant, and the plaintiff now sought to recover of him a compensation in damages for the loss he had thereby sustained. The defendant's innocence of any corrupt or fraudulent intention was fully admitted; but in point of law the Chief Justice thought him liable, for his negligence and inattention, to such an amount as the circumstances of the case would warrant the Jury in finding. Verdict for the plaintiff, damages 6,000L.

Application was recently made by a publican named Cummins, residing at Dublin, to enforce the payment of a debt of 16L. which had been incurred for spirituous liquors, by some copper-plate printers employed by the Bank of Ireland; the claim was resisted by Mr. Oldham, engraver to the Bank, as being contrary to the provisions of an Act of Parliament passed in the 9th year of George II. which prohibits the giving credit to workmen, servants, and others, by publicans, above the value of 1s. After undergoing an ingenious argument by Counsel on both sides, the application was dismissed by the Magistrate, who complimented Mr. Oldham on the success of his exertions in renewing those obstacles which the Legislature had wisely interposed to prevent dissipation in public houses.

ASIA.

Calcutta.—As an event that carried in its first appearance great and general alarm, and in its harmless consequences diffuses universal joy, we mention the sudden indisposition of the Governor General at the Cathedral on Sunday morning, and have the happiness at the same time to announce his perfect recovery.

Towards the end of the Litany, (a period of the service, when the Congregation had been long kneeling) His Lordship suddenly fainted away, when the Marchioness and the Aides-de-Camp instantly flew to his aid. His Excellency was not ill more than two or three minutes, or the absence of all Medical aid, which was called for by the Bishop and repeated by many voices, might have been of serious consequence. It appeared that His Lordship was not desirous to quit the Cathedral; but

when he did so, His Excellency drew the arm of the Marchioness under his own and walked down the aisle, without any assistance whatever, bowing affably to those on either side, upon whose countenances His Lordship could not fail to notice the traces of deep anxiety. All the Aides-de-Camp, except one or two, returned into the Church after attending His Excellency to his carriage. About half an hour after His Lordship had retired, a paper was brought into the Cathedral, and handed round while the second Psalm was singing, stating that His Excellency had quite recovered, and signed by Dr. McWhirter.

At noon a Bulletin was issued from the Government House under the signature of Dr. McWhirter, stating that the indisposition was of a trifling nature, and that His Lordship was already greatly recovered.

To this we have the happiness to add that on the following day, (yesterday) His Lordship was quite recovered, feeling only a little weakness from the effects of medicine; and that this recovery was so perfect, that His Lordship was attending to his arduous public duties as usual, which had not suffered the slightest interruption.

As a triumph of the Press, and a proof of its utility, of which the Friends of Public Enquiry have a right to be proud, we cannot refrain from stating, that on the Monday following the first publication of the disregarded Petition from the Commanders and Owners of Indian Shipping, which had lain unanswered for upwards of fifteen months in the Marine Registry Office, a Committee assembled to take into consideration the grievances complained of; and on the 29th, three days afterwards, they came to the following Resolution, which we give in its official form.

Extract from the Proceedings of the 29th July 1819, of the Committee, acting in aid of the Marine Registry Office.

The Committee having taken into consideration the Letter without date, signed by certain Commanders and Owners of Ships, relative to reduction in the Scale of Wages allotted to Petty Officers and Seamen, and recorded in the Committee's Proceedings of the 4th of May, 1818;—

RESOLVED. That an Invitation be transmitted by the Secretary to Captains ALLAN, BLACK, and HARRIS, the only Gentlemen now in Calcutta who signed the above Letter, requesting them, together with any other Commanders (being Owners) whom they chuse to associate with them, to favor the Committee with their opinions in detail, as to any reduction in the Wages of Ships' Companies, which they think might be safely and advantageously carried into effect, in the present condition of the Port; and further, generally to report to the Committee, with all the accuracy in their power, any substantial grievances which appear to them to exist, or to have arisen under the operation of the Marine Registry System; and at the same time to suggest such remedies as they may consider suitable and applicable to any evils that may be supposed to exist.

(True Extract) **GEORGE ROWLAND.**

In consequence of this, a Meeting at the Exchange was on Saturday announced, to take place on Monday the 2d of August (yesterday) for the purpose of taking into consideration the objects stated in the Petition and its Reply; and we have the pleasure to add that this Meeting was very fully attended by the principal Owners and Commanders of Ships belonging to this Port, in prosecution of their claims for redress.

We have not yet learnt the result of the proceedings; indeed as an investigation will be entered into, and cases stated at length, the detail will probably occupy many days. We trust however that the best effects will be produced by it in the reform that the Institution requires.

Red Sea.—We have from time to time taken great pains to shew the facility of a passage from India by the Red Sea, through Egypt and the Mediterranean, and ventured to point out the numerous advantages of such a route of return to Europe, as compared with the monotony of a voyage round the Cape.

The superior interest of visiting such classic ground, has seldom or ever been denied; but the difficulties of the way have always been magnified, sometimes by the selfish and interested views of those who had made the trial, and wished thereby to enhance their own fame for hardihood and enterprise, and at others by the common propensity to increase the terrors of those dangers with which we are acquainted only by name.

We had the satisfaction of being able, in a recent instance, so completely to dispel those fears, as to induce the Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, General Nightingall, to undertake that route, accompanied by Lady Nightingall and her suite, altho' it was deemed impossible for a lady to sustain the fatigue and privations of such a journey.

We have now the still greater satisfaction to state, that by late Letters, just received here, from Alexandria, dated April 11, 1819, we learn that the General and his Lady had arrived at that port, in perfect health, without the slightest accident, and were about to embark on the following day, in the Pallas, for Malta, where they expected to arrive before the end of the month.

The ship in which Sir Miles and Lady Nightingall had embarked not being able to beat up to Suez, landed the Travellers at Kosseir; by which, instead of sixty miles of Desert, they had upwards of a hundred to cross before they could reach the Nile; and instead of a perfectly flat country, on which carriages might drive, as is the case between Suez and Cairo, they had to pass a rocky tract, through sterile mountains.

They nevertheless reached the Nile without accident, and in descending that noble and classic stream, visited the colossal ruins of the hundred-gated Thebes,—the beautiful Temple of Isis at Tentyris,—the magnificent Portico of Hermopolis,—and in short, the most remarkable monuments of the country,—until, as our Letters say, both the General, his Lady, and all their attendants, had become determined Antiquaries.

This example is of itself sufficiently encouraging to recommend the route of Egypt, as one of return to England from India, for ladies as well as gentlemen; and even families with children might, with very little inconvenience, safely adopt it. We may strengthen the example however by two remarkable facts, regarding the capacity of ladies to bear all the supposed evils of eastern travelling.

First. That Mrs. Rich, the lady of the Honorable Company's Resident at Baghdad, and daughter of Sir James Mackintosh, accompanied her husband on a journey from Baghdad to Constantinople, a distance of more than 1000 miles on horseback; from thence through Hungary into Switzerland crossed the Alps, with her father, and passed through France to England, returning again by nearly the same route to Baghdad, a journey on the whole of nearly 12 months in actual travelling, and a distance of not less than 5000 miles.

Second. That lady Hester Stanhope, the daughter of the late Earl, visited the Pyramids of Egypt, travelled through the whole of Syria, visiting Jerusalem, Damascus, Antioch, and even Baalbeck and Palmyra in the Desert.

Both these ladies were naturally of delicate constitutions, and at the period in question far from enjoying robust health, since the leading objects of their journeys was to improve this; and the whole of their Asiatic Travels were made on horseback, and under no more favorable circumstances than those which are always found to exist.

Lady Mary Wortley Montague's voyages through the Archipelago of Greece, and her residence at Constantinople, which her admirable Letters have so celebrated, and familiarized to all her countrywomen, are not to be compared in enterprise with either the surprising Travels of Lady Hester Stanhope, the immense journey of Mrs. Rich, or the bold passage of the Theban Desert by Lady Nightingall, of which our Letters, just received, convey the happy and successful result.

Batavia.—The Batavian Courant of the 1st of May confirms the intelligence of the surrender of Padang to the Dutch authorities, by an order from the Supreme Government here, as contained in the following paragraphs, published in the Penang Gazette of the 3rd of July:

"It is well known that Mr. Du Puy, who was sent last year to take possession of the Dutch Settlement of Padang, on the West Coast of Sumatra, refused to receive that place on the conditions prescribed by the British Lieutenant Governor of Bencoolen, and that this Officer unsuccessfully returned.

The Governor has since received information from the British Supreme Government in Bengal, that positive orders to deliver the residency of Padang to the Dutch authorities, have been forwarded to the Lieutenant Governor of Bencoolen.

Mr. Du Puy has in consequence been appointed a second time Commissioner as well as Resident of Padang, and sailed for that place on the 26th of April, in his Majesty's Frigate Wilhelmina, under command of Captain Dibbets, Knight of the Military Order of William. On board this ship are also several civil officers and troops for the Garrison of Padang."

Another article of intelligence, from this quarter, under date of the 14th of May, is obtained from the same source:

"Major Nahuys, Knight of the Military Order of William, who in November last was sent by the Commissioners General to the Island of Borneo, has lately returned from thence. He has entered into contracts with the Rajahs of Pontiana, Sambas, and Mampauwa, by which the interests of the Dutch Government and that of the Rajahs are closely connected together. The settlement of Banjermassing, which he visited, was found to be in a progressive state of prosperity."

Malacca.—The depositions of the Medical Gentlemen at Penang, which we published a few days ago, went to prove that the disorder prevailing at Malacca, was not the Cholera Morbus. It appears, however, to be a disease of almost equal violence to this, as we find in the Penang Paper before referred to, the following paragraph:

"We are concerned to state, that the fever, which we lately noticed as prevailing at Malacca, continues with increased violence, and that the daily victims to its destructive ravages were numerous."

Palembang.—Private accounts brought by the Endeavour report serious disturbances at Palembang, and in the Moluccas, as well as of the death of the Sultan of Pontiana, and the general dissatisfaction that prevails throughout that country against the existing state of things.

It is added that Mr. Muntinghe and his troops are completely hemmed in by the people of Palembang, and are likely to be cut off from supplies or reinforcements for their aid.

Singapore.—The state of this Settlement, which has deservedly attracted such general notice, is described by the same accounts to be most flourishing, and the report which we mentioned before of the Malays flocking to it from all directions, is fully confirmed. The shore, it is added, is crowded with life, bustle, and activity, and the harbour is filled with square rigged vessels and prows.

Custom-House Reform.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

As your Journal gave publicity to the unauthorized Demands at the Custom-House at Calcutta, on Free Rowanahs on articles passing into the interior, which was so boldly and wittily defended by "An Officer in the Moafee Rowanah Office;" first, as a practice introduced by Mr. Dashwood, and followed by all his successors, and forsooth, in order to avoid the inconvenience of a trifling calculation, to save which, this imposition was put on the Public; and secondly, in the display of his wit and erudition on a typographical error made by your (not so learned) compositors, in printing the word *mile* for *mille*:—

I have now the pleasure to hand you the Scale established by the Board of Customs for the amount of Fees to be collected *in future* on Free Rowanahs, and am

Sir, your obedient Servant,

Kishnaghur, July 29, 1819.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Scale on which Fees are in future to be levied, for the benefit of the Collector of Customs at Calcutta, on Moafee Rowanahs, under Section XXVIII, Regulation IX, of 1810.

No Fee to be levied on granting Passes for Goods below	r. a. p.
16 Rupees in value.	0 0 3
On Goods valued at 16 and under 32 Rupees,	0 0 6
On Goods valued at 32 and under 48 Rupees,	0 0 9
On Goods valued at 48 and under 64 Rupees,	0 1 0
On Goods valued at 64 and under 80 Rupees,	0 1 0
And so on upon every 16 Rupees an addition of 3 pie.	

(Signed) H. SARGENT, Secy.

Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, 22nd July, 1819.

Public Nuisance.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Pray permit me, through your Journal, to remind the Committee for Improving the City of Calcutta, that independent of the Nuisance in Clive Street, called Jackson's Ghaut, there is another, no less offensive to the good inhabitants of Calcutta, whose avocations frequently call them on board a ship, the greatest thoroughfare for which is the Aramean, or Beebee Ross's Ghaut, for it is known by both those names, where, Sir, if you have occasion to pass, you will be well scorched for your pains, if nothing worse happens.

Would you believe it possible, that in a commercial City like this, such an evil should ever have been allowed to exist, through custom. It appears originally to have been intended for a wharf, for the convenience of merchants landing and shipping their cargoes, being aptly situated for such an end, as leading in a direct line through the Old China Bazar into the very heart of Calcutta. It was built very spacious for that purpose, as the two walls that run from Clive Street to the water side, will testify; but it has been encroached upon, as it would seem, by natives, who have built huts, all along, on either side, which project so far out, that only one hackney can pass at a time, and about two persons go abreast together.

Most of these native houses are blacksmith's shops, where at night, large blazing fires are continually kept up, and it seems to me miracle they are not all entirely consumed; that they are very liable to be so, no one can deny, and how dreadful would be the conflagration in that neighbourhood, in such an event.

Considering the increase of the mercantile population of Calcutta, it is a matter of surprise that so few facilities, or conveniences are afforded them. With the exception of the Custom-house Ghaut, there is not a commodious Ghaut where any goods can be landed without damage, although there are many places advantageously situated for that purpose. This, Sir, is really a public evil, and I trust those who have the power will remedy it.

Aramean Ghaut is private property, and I understand was sold by an Aramean to Mr. Lacksteen, whose property it now is, and who receives the rents of the Blacksmiths' shops here mentioned. I

cannot learn, how the Ghaut became the property of the Aramean.—Query, if a fire broke out at this Ghaut, and destroyed the property of an individual, in the neighbourhood, would not Mr. Lacksteen, or the owner of the place, be liable in an action for damages?

Among other Nuisances of Calcutta, in regard to buildings, the Honorable Company's Mint stands conspicuous; the effluvia daily arising from the metallic substances within, dispersing itself around, is enough to undermine the constitution of any man, however strong, who lives within its reach, and I believe the Inhabitants in that neighbourhood strongly feel, though they do not complain of the evil.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Calcutta, }
August 3, 1819. }

A REFORMER.

Public Demand.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Sometime ago there appeared in your Journal a Letter, describing the New Weapons of Sepoys, in an outrageous attack on a British Sailor, in the middle of the day, headed by an European Sergeant, since which we have heard nothing else of the matter; allow me to tell you, Sir, that the Public of Calcutta require some explanation of that disgraceful transaction, and they look to you, As the Guardian of that Public's rights, for the particulars, which I trust you will forthwith publish.

I am, Sir,
Calcutta, Aug. 1, 1819.

AN OBSERVER.

Note in Reply.

We conceived that we had done our duty to the Public, in making them acquainted with the transaction, and reprobating it; and we then published all the particulars that came to our knowledge; these having been furnished by an eye-witness, who gave us sufficient pledge of their truth. It remains rather with that branch of the Police, under whom those Sepoys act, than with us, to explain why this mode of seizing and beating their Prisoners is tolerated; and to them "An Observer" should apply.

Arsenic in Bursauttee.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I ought, ere this, to have given you an account of the method I have found most useful for obtaining the beneficial result, which I stated as following the external application of white arsenic in Bursauttee sores, and now do so.

Take any quantity of white arsenic, and reduce it to a fine powder; sprinkle some of it over the sore, and confine it there by a poultice of bruised leaves for twenty-four hours. If the sore does not begin to separate from the surrounding skin in two days, the same may be repeated.

When the separation is evident, the sore should be washed daily with the following solution, which should be diluted whenever the sore becomes irritable, or evinces a tendency to spread.

This mode of applying arsenic is not to supersede the use of the knife, which every practical surgeon would prefer in Carcinoma, even were arsenic as innocuous when taken into the human system, as it is known to be in respect to its constitutional effects, when given in large doses to the horse.

The solution is a good application for other sores, and may be used with advantage by any one who will take the trouble of watching its effects, and detecting it accordingly.

It may not be unnecessary to caution those who are unacquainted with the medical and surgical writers on arsenious acid as applied externally, that it will not only destroy the diseased parts, but if continued in substance, that it will destroy the healthy parts also, and from ignorance of this, it has been often judiciously and injuriously used by common farriers.

I was sorry to remark so much irrelevant matter make its way into this discussion, and hope that Embryucus and Timothy, &c. will excuse me for having made the observation. The latter has laid himself open to the lash of W. M. inasmuch as he has shewn himself to be unqualified for the task of criticising the subjects of his Essays; and the former, though apparently in possession of the requisite knowledge, has not avoided that obscurity and hypothesis which he finds it so difficult to pardon in W. M. However, to the generality of his remarks, and to his mode of treatment, I subscribe with pleasure, and am, Mr. Editor,

Your obedient Servant,

W. P. M.

Patna, July 25, 1819.

Solution of Arsenic.

Pour a quart of boiling water on half a drachm of white arsenic in fine powder, and this makes the solution of arsenic for Bursautee and other sores.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MARCH 2, 1819.

INDIA.

The Earl of Liverpool rose, in pursuance of his notice some days since, to move the thanks of the House to the Marquess of Hastings, for the conduct of the war in India. He did not mean to enter at any length into the details contained in the papers upon the table, but he thought it right to allude briefly to the main points connected with our late operations in India. No doubt whatever could exist, that hostilities had been entered into by the Government of India strictly from self-defence, and upon the principles of self-preservation, the commencement of hostilities on our part having become absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the British power in India. The only question indeed could be, not that hostilities were commenced too soon, but whether they had not been delayed later than the dictates of sound policy required. The existence was well known of the Pindarries, a predatory horde, who were under no legitimate government or control, and who had been for some time in arms against the British power in India. It was only when they had actually made an irruption into the British territories, and burnt a town, that the Government of India commenced hostilities, for the purpose of putting down a force which menaced the foundations of the British authority. The Pindarries, though under no government, were in some sort interwoven by means of a part of their force, with the Governments of Scindiah and Holkar, by arrangements with whom the Government in India were prevented from concluding treaties with the Rajpoots, for the more effectual suppression of the Pindarries. The Marquess of Hastings had at that period no idea that Scindiah and Holkar had formed any conspiracy to favor the Pindarries, or of that general confederacy amongst the Mahratta Powers which afterwards turned out to have been formed, with the view of sweeping away altogether the British authority from India. Subsequently, by means of an intercepted correspondence, the Marquess discovered the treachery of Scindiah; but with a gallantry peculiarly characteristic of his character, Lord Hastings sent a number of letters unopened to Scindiah, stating the suspicions that were entertained, but that he disdained to open the letters. Lord Hastings, however, called upon him, as well as Holkar, to release the British Government from the restraint respecting entering into arrangements with the Rajpoots, in order that we might be the more effectually enabled to put down the Pindarries. Scindiah did not hesitate to enter into the treaty required, and which was upon their Lordships' table. This was the state of affairs in 1816, which was sometime since communicated to their Lordships. Subsequently the ramifications of the conspiracy were discovered, and from which it appeared it extended to the whole of the Mahratta States, and that its object was nothing less than the total extinction of the British authority in India. In Poonah, the capital of the Peishwa, (who had joined the conspiracy), an attack was made on the 5th November, on the British Resident, Mr. Elphinstone. At the capital also of the Rajah of Nag-

pore a similar attack, within a few days of the same time, was made on the British Resident there, and it clearly appeared that the intention was to make simultaneous attacks upon all the British authorities nearly about the same period. With respect to Holkar it appeared that the call made upon him to enter into a Treaty with the British Government had caused a division in his councils, that the disputes which arose terminated in the death of that Chief, whilst the ruling power joined the confederacy. This Conspiracy, embracing the States he had mentioned, together with the Rajah of Berar, Ameer Cawn, in short, the whole of the Mahratta States formed a threatening mass of hostility, which it was necessary to meet with the most prompt and energetic measures. The Marquess of Hastings, with a view to this Confederacy, had so arranged the different corps of the army in India, that they could either meet at a certain point, and there carry on the war with every prospect of success, or each could act separately against the power opposed to it. His Lordship here briefly went over the details of the different actions which took place, and which, having been already published, it is unnecessary to mention. The result was, the breaking down in the most complete manner this formidable confederacy. It became necessary to take possession of a considerable portion of the territories of Holkar; it became necessary also to depose the Rajah of Nagpore, in consequence of his continued treachery. Thus, though it had not been wished to add a single square mile to the British territories in India, it had been found absolutely necessary for our own security to make a considerable addition, and, through the result of this contest, not a Power now remained, with the exception of Scindiah, who could give us the least material annoyance. That such had been the termination of the contest redounded highly to the honour and credit of the Marquess of Hastings, through the wisdom of whose plans, and the promptitude with which they had been acted upon, it had been achieved. As customary, as we had been, to look at military achievements nearer home, the object and result of which more immediately interested us—accustomed, as we had been, to the glory and renown of the British arms in quarters, as it were under our own observation, and where the objects that were gained were of so near and immediate interest, we might not perhaps be so ready duly to appreciate these military successes which were achieved in the distant regions of India. But let the successes of our arms in India be considered, whether with reference to the wisdom and foresight of the plan, the skill and ability with which it had been carried into execution, or the valour and bravery by which the whole had been achieved, above all let it be recollect, that our army in India, in addition to the troops which had fought under his Noble Friend (the Duke of Wellington), consisted, and must consist in a great degree, of native troops trained by British officers; and that these native troops had fought in a style which proved them to be worthy of the glory of fighting by the side of British troops. Let all those considerations present themselves to the minds of their Lordships connected with the operations that had actually taken place, and which had terminated so brilliantly and satisfactorily, and he was satisfied no doubt could arise that the thanks of the House were eminently due to the Governor-General of India, and the Generals and Officers employed under him. His Lordship concluded by moving the Thanks of the House to General the Marquess of Hastings, K. G. G. C. B. &c. &c.

The Marquess of Lansdown expressed his satisfaction at the motion, satisfied, as he was, that the Marquess of Hastings, for his conduct with reference to the late war in India, eminently deserved the Thanks of that House. He said this, after looking over and considering the documents laid upon the table, and without giving any opinion at the present moment with respect to the system of aggrandisement pursued by the Government of India, to which there were many and weighty objections, but into the discussion of which he should not enter, without giving the subject much more consideration than he had hitherto been enabled to do. There was, however, one point immediately connected with this subject, which he felt it his duty to notice, and respecting which he should also feel it his duty to bring forward some motion to the effect that the House might, in voting Thanks, avoid giving any opinion on the case alluded to, till it would be more fully investigated. He alluded to the execution of the Killeadar of Talnair. It appeared that on Sir Thomas Hislop's laying siege to this Fort, the Governor gave himself up, and was in the possession of the British army; the Arabs, who formed part of the garrison, continued to hold out; and, on the Fort being captured, were all put to the sword. This latter occurrence, he apprehended, was so far in the course of things, from the manner, and under the circumstance in which the Fort was captured, that it could not be made any subject of charge; but what he objected to was, the

subsequent execution of the Killedar by order of Sir Thomas Hislop. This act, in whatever light it was viewed, required, he contended, further explanation. If the Killedar had been guilty of an act of treachery, in causing the Fort to hold out after surrendering himself, his conduct ought to have been investigated by a Court of Inquiry; if, on the other hand, he had persisted in defending the fortress after his master Holkar had made peace, he was amenable to his master, but not to the British authority. He considered it of importance that this point should be satisfactorily cleared up; for if, as it seemed, we were destined to confer the blessings of civilization upon India, it was surely of the greatest importance, that the people of that territory should not have to complain of any difference in our conduct towards them, compared with those usages which formed the ornament and the cement of civilized society. He should not further pursue the object at the present moment; particularly as he found the conduct of Sir Thomas Hislop, in this instance, approved of by the Marquess of Hastings, but wait for further information. He should, however, feel it his duty to move, as an addition to the vote of Thanks, to the effect, that the House gave no opinion respecting the execution of the Killedar of Talaair, in consequence of not having sufficient information before them upon that point.

Lord HOLLAND said, that he never came down to the House more fully satisfied in his own mind of the propriety of concurring in any motion than he did upon that day, and though much had passed which did not properly apply to the subject before them, he felt great gratification in giving the motion his affirmative vote. Never indeed was there any occasion in which he thought it more a duty or a happiness to do so. It was necessary, however, that he should explain in a few words, the grounds upon which he gave his vote. He wished not to be misunderstood, especially as the Noble Earl had mixed up the subject with matter of a different nature. It was customary upon occasions like the present to abstain as much as possible from all political considerations, and from alluding to the grounds of the war. The practice was a good one, and it seemed particularly applicable to the East India warfare. He did not mean in any thing that he should say, to express an opinion unfavorable to the political conduct of the Governor of India, but it happened to him to entertain notions imbibed in early youth, both with regard to the lawfulness of our title to that Empire, and to the way in which we have administered the government in that part of the world, which he could not easily get rid of. He therefore did not mean to apply the reserve with which he should accompany his vote, to the conduct of Lord Hastings, but to the British Government generally. In the vote which expressed their admiration of the conduct of Lord Hastings in his military capacity, he felt the warmest concurrence. Never was there an occasion in which their Lordships were more bound to be unanimous. It was not for him to detail the particular merits of the campaign; he was not such a boor as to dwell upon topics of this nature in the presence of such talents as he then saw before him. He should not, like that individual whose folly was recorded by the pen of history, for talking of war in the presence of Hannibal himself, venture upon the subject before the Illustrious Duke (the Duke of Wellington), but he might be permitted to say, that there never was more judgment, energy and talent displayed by any British General acting in that country, or in any other [hear, hear!]. He did not mean to disguise from the House, that he felt peculiar pleasure in reflecting, that the person who had so distinguished himself, was his Noble Friend the Marquess of Hastings. Their Lordships, he was persuaded would be gratified by the same circumstance;—they would rejoice to find that he was the same person who was so long known as the advocate of humanity, the opposer of every act of oppression, and the supporter both of the Crown and of the People, when the rights of either were endangered. There was scarcely one of his numerous friends who was not bound to him by the recollection of kindnesses and benefits, which though they did not constitute a ground for conferring such an honour as was now proposed, must render the duty of conferring that honour more grateful to their hearts. He agreed with his Noble Relation that the facts to which he alluded required explanation. The House was placed in an uneasy situation upon this point, which he thought his Noble Relation had taken the best means of obviating. If they voted thanks to General Hislop, without any qualification, they would commit themselves to an approbation of the act alluded to in the absence of information. If on the other hand they omitted the name of that Officer, by such an omission, they would unfairly prejudge the question, which after explanation might justify. But of all the courses they could adopt, the worst would be that of seeming to approve of the transaction with their present want of knowledge as to the grounds upon which it might be vindicated. He hoped for the honour of the British na-

tion, that the whole transaction was capable of being defended, when explained, but he would rather withhold the thanks from his Noble Friend the Marquess of Hastings, and from all the Officers and men under his command, than agree to any vote which would pledge him to an approbation of the transaction in its present shape. With regard to the general conduct of the Marquess of Hastings, and of the British army in India, he would repeat that they were as deserving of applause and admiration as that of any other army or Commander with whose actions he was acquainted.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL, in proposing the thanks to Sir Thomas Hislop and the troops under his command, observed, that if any sentiment had been expressed in the Resolution of the Noble Marquess, which went to cast a reflection on that Officer, he would give it his decided negative; for though he agreed that further explanation was necessary, he was sure when they looked to the whole of the correspondence, they would see reason to expect a justification of the act. In the first place the fort had been guilty of an act of treachery, by which a number of British lives were lost. The sacrifice of the garrison was therefore justified by the laws of war. If the Killedar of Talaair had taken a part in this act of treachery, the justice of his fate could scarcely admit of a dispute. He would admit that this did not appear to be the case from the papers. In fact, the transaction had so impressed the Board of Control, that they had already sent out for a full explanation, which would no doubt be given. He would therefore admit that their Lordships could not be expected to give their unqualified approbation to the whole of Sir Thomas Hislop's conduct; at the same time he could not agree that the qualification should be inserted in the body of the vote of thanks, as was done in another place. His reason was this, that the votes were read at the heads of the different regiments, and it would not be fair to expose an officer to such a censure, without proper investigation. They had also the approbation of the Governor General of India, a man of as much sensitive humanity as any in the world. This made him think that Sir Thomas Hislop would come fairly out of the inquiry. His Lordship concluded with observing, that he had not the least objection to the course proposed by the Noble Marquess, as it met objections to which any other would be liable.

The Duke of WELLINGTON expressed his concurrence in the approbation that prevailed with regard to the operations carried on in India. He had no doubt, that both the wisdom of the plan, and the manner in which it was carried into execution, merited the highest praise. He was particularly happy to find the House called upon to express their approbation of the troops in India. It was too much the fashion of late to undervalue their exertions, though he could state from his own knowledge, that no troops in the world performed their duty better, or acted with more bravery. Such was the case in the late transactions. Wherever they were employed against the enemy, whether in large corps or small bodies, they distinguished themselves. He did not take the same view of Sir Thos. Hislop's conduct, which the Noble Lords opposite entertained. That Officer, he understood, had served with great credit, not only in the East but in the West Indies. In the present instance he was employed in the most important military operation of the war, it was therefore natural that the House should look with some degree of partiality towards him. His conduct was, *prima facie*, justifiable, for he had acted openly and without concealment. The moment the act was done, he sent despatches, in which it was stated to his Superior, the Governor General of India, by whom it was approved. It was not his intention to justify the transaction, but he would intreat their Lordships to look to the effect of the Resolution proposed by the Noble Marquess. By that Resolution the Governor General was required to adopt inquiry. But how was he to proceed? Was it by Court Martial, or by trial in the Supreme Court at Calcutta? This was a disagreeable situation to place the Marquess of Hastings in. He hoped the House would be satisfied with stating, that in voting their thanks to Sir T. Hislop, they did not mean them to apply to the affair in dispute. They would by that means release the Governor General from the necessity of putting him on his trial.

After some conversation, in which the Marquess of Lansdown, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Holland, and the Earl of Liverpool took parts, the Marquess of Lansdown consented to withdraw the concluding words of his Motion, which declared it as the opinion of the House, that the fullest inquiry ought to be instituted.

The Thanks to Sir Thomas Hislop and Officers and Men under his command, and the Resolutions as amended, were then agreed to unanimously, after which the House adjourned.

Correspondence.

Erratum in the Letter on Veterinary Art, in the Calcutta Journal for July 10, 1819.

In the 5th line of the 1st paragraph, for *cases* read *cures*.
The passage will then read thus:—

"Your Friends, W. M.—C. D.—G. W.—and C. HOLLAND,—after saying a great deal, have not much obliged the public in their conclusions that these are no *cures* for Coffin-joint lameness, none for Kumree, and very few for Bursauttee."

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, JULY 31, 1819.

The College Disputations will take place at the Government House, on Monday the 9th of August; and the Most Noble the Governor General requests the Company, at ten o'clock in the morning, of such Ladies and of such of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Civil, Naval, and Military Servants, as may wish to honor the ceremony with their presence.

J. MACRA, Major, Aide-de-Camp.

Appointments.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, JULY 2, 1819.

Mr. W. J. Turquand, Register of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Calcutta.

Mr. W. Wollen, Assistant to the Magistrate of Jessore:

Military.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JULY 24, 1819.

Captain Smith, of the Corps of Engineers, at present serving at Prince of Wales' Island, as Superintending Engineer and Executive Officer, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on account of his health, upon furnishing the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments to the Government of Prince of Wales' Island.

The expediency of having disposable Warrant Commissariat Officers at the Presidency, having been submitted for the consideration of Government, His Lordship in Council is pleased to augment the Establishment of the Commissariat, by the addition of two Sub-Conductors to the Department, and in reference thereto, makes the following Appointments:

Sergeant Robert Rivers, (formerly Sergeant Major of His Majesty's 24th Light Dragoons) attached to the Quarter Master General's Department, and Sergeant John Crawley, of the Honorable Company's European Regt. doing duty in the Commissariat Department, to be Sub-Conductors.

In order that the strength of Gun-Lascar Companies may be established in proportion to the nature and detail of the personal equipment of Artillery men considered by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, requisite for the Guns composing the Field Batteries of the Army, as well as to enable all vacancies in the Gun-Lascar Details of detached parts of Field Batteries, caused by leave of absence, or otherwise, being always when requisite, filled by the Detachment from the Head quarters of the Company to which such Detail belongs, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize an increase of 1 Havildar and 14 Privates to each Company of Gun Lascars attached to the three European Battalions of Artillery serving under this Presidency; and 1 additional Havildar is also granted to each of the 15 Companies of Gun Lascars attached to the 4th or Golundanze Battalion of that Regt.

The Commander in Chief will be pleased to issue such subsidiary orders, relative to the future personal equipment of Field Pieces, as may be requisite in consequence of this arrangement.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify in General Orders the appointment in the Territorial Department under date the 23d Instant of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain F. Irvine, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Secretary to the Madrasah Committee.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta; July 26, 1819.

Mr. William Peters, lately arrived from Meerut, is appointed to do duty as Acting Apothecary to the 2d Division of His Majesty's 11th Regiment Light Dragoons proceeding to the Upper Provinces; and Sergeant Hoskinson of that Corps, is appointed to act as Steward to the Hospital of the 2d Division, from this date.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; July 30, 1819.

Lieutenant Brett, attached to the Ramgarh Battalion, is appointed to act as Adjutant to that Corps, during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Rogers.

Major Logie's Appointment on the 16th instant, of Lieutenant Brown to act as Adjutant to the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment, vice Acting and Adjutant Casement, appointed to the Dromedary Corps, is confirmed.

Major Innes' Appointment on the 8th instant, of Lieutenant Aldons to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion 19th Regiment, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Aldons, 2d Battalion 19th Regiment, in General Orders of the 14th instant, is cancelled at that Officer's request.

Surgeon Charles Hunter is removed from the 8th and appointed to the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Surgeon C. Robinson, posted to the 30th Regiment. Surgeon Hunter will proceed and join the 10th Regiment at Benares, with all convenient expedition.

Assistant Surgeon Angus, is appointed to the Battalion of Sappers and Miners, and directed to join it at Allahabad, when relieved from his present charge by Surgeon Hunter.

Assistant Surgeon James Evans, at present doing duty with the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry, is posted to the Infantry Levy at Mynpoory, which he will proceed to join on the receipt of this Order at Benares.

At a Native General Court Martial assembled at Hussingabad on the 7th of June 1819, Hnr Loll Pattuck, Sepoy in the 1st Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:

"For committing a rape on the body of Mangeen, a Condee, some day between the 11th and 17th of May 1819, in the vicinity of Suwalkerees village."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—"The Court having maturely considered and weighed the evidence in support of the prosecution and what the prisoner has urged in his defence, find him, the prisoner Hnr Loll Pattuck, guilty of the charge preferred against him, and do therefore adjudge him to receive nine hundred (900) lashes with a cat of nine tails on his bare back, at such time and place, as His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct."

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) HASTINGS.

The sentence to be carried into execution at such time and place and in such proportion as the Officer Commanding the Nerbuddah Field Force may think proper.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; July 31, 1819.

The appointment, by Captain Fraser, of Sub Lieutenant G. D. Aird, to act as Adjutant to the Cuttack Legion, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant and Adjutant Wallace, is confirmed.

Assistant Surgeon Macqueen is posted to the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment.

Lieutenant Moule is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry, and directed to join the latter Corps at Dinapore without delay.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

Captain Donsterville, 2d Battalion 28th Regiment, in extension to remain at the Presidency on Medical Certificate, from the 1st of August to 1st of September.

Lieutenant Forster, Skinner's Horse, in extension to enable him to rejoin, from the 1st of August to 31st of October.

Mr. Micheal, Apothecary, His Majesty's 24th Foot. Medical Department, to visit the Presidency on private affairs, from the 2d of August to 2d of November.

J. NICOL, Adj't. Gen'l. of the Army.

BOMBAY CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Henry Harrington Glass, to be Third Assistant to the Collector in the Northern Concav.

Original.**ADDRESS TO INVENTION.**

Daughter of Genius! bold creative power,
Spirit of animated Fancy's lyre,
Beam of the soul, in glowing rapture's hour,
In ministrel's extacy, or poet's fire:
Hail, bright Invention! source of human bliss,
Thou, genuine essence from a spring divine,
Whose piercing eye, from Nature's vast abyss,
Can raise new forms, and self-existent shine:
Strong is thine influence o'er the human heart,
Where Homer rolls his rapid, fiery flood,
Sublimely great, thy fertile powers impart
Terrific images of war and blood:
Or when a gentler, yet an equal light,
Beams through the glories of our Shakespeare's page.
In native lustre, eminently bright,
The pride and wonder of each rising age;
Inimitable Falstaff, Hamlet, Lear,
Are gleams of fancy, struck in Nature's mould,
But Ariel soars toward thy highest sphere,
The flight of Genius, and conception bold:
Strong is thy light in fair Belinda's tale,
Beaming with temper'd, intellectual glow.
When guardian sylphs around the maiden sail,
The "airy nothings" of poetic glow:
Oh! gentle maid! to me the fire impart,
That shines in Pope's instructive, moral page,
Teach me to blend with melody and art,
The fire-of youth, and eloquence of age.

Singapore, July 10.

E. J.

MARRIAGES.

On Sunday, the 11th July, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Parson, Captain William Daller, of the Country Service, to Mrs. Jessima Tapson.

BIRTHS.

At Penang, on the 30th of June, the Lady of Lieutenant H. Burney, Military Secretary to the Governor, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 28th of June, the Lady of Captain Stephen, of Engineers, of a Son.

At Penang, on the 19th of June, the Lady of J. L. Phipps, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Pondicherry, on the 2d of July, the Lady of George Benjamin, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 28th of July, Mr. Thomas Taylor, Seal Engraver, aged 60 years.

At Calcutta, on the 29th of July, Mr. Thomas Chalk, Master in the Pilot Service, aged 34 years.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Aug. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From whence	Left
1 Dauntless (H. M.)	British	Gardner	London	Mar. 1

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Aug. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
1 Hope	Amer.	C. Hart	Boston
2 Caudree	British	J. Pringle	Persian Gulph
2 Perseverance	British	J. Greig	Coast
2 Hunter	British	W. Hodges	Java

MADRAS ARRIVALS.

July. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From whence	Left
8 Minerva (H. C.)	British	J. Mills	Plymouth	Apr. 4
9 Julius Caesar	Amer.	D. Marshall	Calcutta	June 8
12 Lord Wellington	British	L. Wase	London	Mar. 4
15 Glorious	British	G. Paterson	Bombay	June 29

MADRAS DEPARTURES.

July. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
8 Nelly	British	J. Jurson	Pondicherry
9 Reliance	British	M. Pike	Pondicherry
12 Julius Caesar	Amer.	D. Marshall	Philadelphia

Printed at the Union Press, in Garstin's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.

Nautical Notices.

The brig Adventure, from Batavia and Penang, arrived on Saturday last, having left the former port on the 18th of May, and brought intelligence from Penang to the 5th of July.

The ship Bengal Merchant, Captain A. Brown, will drop down the River and sail for Madras in a day or two.

The ship Heroine, from Calcutta, arrived at Madras on the 14th of July.

The ship Mary Anne, Captain Webster, which left Singapore on the 16th of June, had arrived at Penang before the Adventure sailed.

The ship Catharine, Captain Foster, was the vessel engaged to convey the Followers of the 2d Battalion 20th Native Infantry to Bencoolen. Her owners received 19,000 rupees for the service, having the liberty of filling up the vacant tonnage in the most advantageous manner they could, consistent with the usual terms of charter party.

The Honorable Company's ship Marchioness of Ely, Captain Kay, had arrived safe at St. Helena, which Island she was to leave on the 3d of March. The passengers were all well.

Letters have been received from the ship Lady Nugent, dated the 16th of July, at Sea, in lat. 2° 30' S. and lon. 91° E.—all well.

On the 24th of April last, the Russian Company's ship Kutusoff left Batavia for Petersburgh. She had come from the N. W. coast of America, having on her outward passage touched at Rio Janeiro, doubled Cape Horn, visited Lima and all the Russian possessions on the N. W. coast, remained some time at Oonalaska, the last place she was at before she reached Batavia. She had on board large collections for the cabinet of Natural History at Petersburgh.

A Letter, just received from an Officer on board one of the Honorable Company's Surveying Vessels to the Eastward, furnishes the following Nautical information, which we give in an extract from the Letter itself.

"We have ascertained the correct position of the Ilchester Shoal to be in lat. 0° 27' S. and bearing South from the East point of Lingin Island. It is about one and half mile long, and the least water on it is one fathom on the Rocks. This Shoal has been long considered to be in the fair way of our Indiamen passing towards the Straits of Bantam, on the report of an American Captain; but we have been about the situation in which he places it, and saw nothing there but fish spawn, which without doubt, deceived him as it did us.

We also feel certain that the Shoal named Dogger Bank does not exist, and that there is no other but the Sand discovered by Junior Verburg, and named Geldria. It is without doubt the one on which the Ganges must have grounded, as the bearings of that ship (although confused and very particular objects not mentioned) agrees with those taken by us near the Bank, which is in lat. 0° 48' N. bearing East from Saddle Island, and S. S. E. from Ragged Island, and distant about two miles from the Boat Rock. It cannot be said to be in the way of our Indiamen, as they have no occasion to pass so very near as two miles to the Boat Rock; the least water we found on the Rock was two fathoms.

The North Sand is finished; and after the most particular survey of it there appears to be no passage fit for ships to the Eastward of Blenheim's Sand. The whole consists of long narrow Sands, on many of which there are small knolls of rocky ground, and between the Sands there are good depths; but having no good land marks to direct ships, it must be considered a service of danger going over it without boats to lead. From the two and half fathoms bank to the N. W. there is a long Sand, with seven to five fathoms water on it, which may be crossed, as well as those to the Eastward of it, when Paticular Hill is bearing as far South as E. by S. & S. or E. by S."

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

MORNING, 12h. 12m. | EVENING, 12h. 36m.